

## SEE

- Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know  
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*  
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-  
deavoured to seek after some better reason. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To make pursuit.  
Violent men have sought after my soul. *Pf. lxxxvi. 14.*  
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee  
until thy brother seek after it. *Deut. xxii. 2.*
3. To apply to; to use solicitation.  
All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 K.*  
Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt  
come. *Deut. xii. 5.*
4. To endeavour after.  
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order  
that which the young prince sought for by war. *Knolles.*  
To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without  
measures, knowledge, or experience.  
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,  
though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they  
will be new to seek; and before they have gathered experience,  
they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*  
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Addison.*  
But they misplace them all;  
And are as much to seek in other things,  
As he that only can design a tree,  
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Recommon.*
- SEEKER. *n. f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.  
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a seeker, yet can-  
not believe that a peepick in philosophy must be one in divi-  
nity. *Glauco.*  
A language of a very witty volatile people, seekers after no-  
velty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*
- SEEK-SAW. *n. f.* [from *seek* and *saw*.] One who contrives to  
give himself vexation.  
Afield they go, where many lookers be,  
And thou seek'st for us, Klaus, them among:  
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,  
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*
- To SEEL. *v. a.* [from *seel*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes.  
A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk  
being for a time seel'd or closed.  
Now she brought them to see a seel'd dove, who the blinder  
she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*  
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel  
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;  
While the sad pang approaching she does feel,  
Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth feel. *F. 2.*  
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,  
But seel'd up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. 2.*  
Come, seel'd night,  
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of  
danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he  
be like the seel'd dove, that mounts and mounts, because he  
cannot see about him. *Bacon.*  
Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar  
Like a seel'd dove, his crime shall be his punishment,  
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham's Sophy.*
- To SEEL. *v. n.* [from *seel*, to seal, French.] To lean on one side.  
When a ship seels or rows in foul weather, the breaking  
loose of ordinance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
- SEELY. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Saxon.]  
1. Lucky; happy.  
My seely sheep like well below,  
For they been hale enough and trow,  
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*  
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*  
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,  
Are very ill neighbours to seely poor hop. *Tusser.*
- To SEEM. *v. n.* [from *seem*, French; unless it has a Teutonic  
original, as *seemly* certainly has.]  
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.  
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;  
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face  
Of seeming sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
Speak: we will not trust our eyes  
Without our ears: thou art not what thou seem'st. *Shakespeare.*  
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words  
All seem'd well pleas'd; all seem'd, but were not all. *Milton.*  
In holy nuptials ty'd;  
A seeming widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*  
Observe the youth  
Already seems to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's A. n.*
2. To have the appearance of truth.  
It seems to me, that the true reason why we have so few  
versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who  
have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakespeare*, to seem, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.  
Sir, there she stands:  
If aught within that little seeming substance  
May fitly like your grace,  
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

## SEE2

4. It SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes  
signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but  
generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned;  
like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id. milti*  
*datur negotii scilicet.* This, it seems, is to be my task.  
The earth by these, 'tis said,  
This single crop of men and women bred;  
Who, grown adult, so chance, it seems, enjoin'd,  
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.  
A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress upon a  
great lake. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,  
Grew passionate, it seems, and took offence. *Addison.*  
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it seems, exe-  
cuted that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*  
It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the  
ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*
6. It appears to be.  
Here's another discontented paper,  
Found in his pocket too; and this, it seems,  
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin  
with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEEMER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.  
Angelo scarce confesses  
That his blood flows, or that his appetite  
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,  
If pow'r change purpose, what our seemers be. *Shakespeare.*
- SEEMING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]  
1. Appearance; show; semblance.  
All good seeming,  
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought  
Put on for villainy. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Give him heedful note;  
And, after, we will both our judgments join  
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
2. Fair appearance.  
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep  
Sneering and favour all the Winter long. *Shakespeare.*
3. Opinion.  
Nothing more clear unto their seeming, than that a new Je-  
rusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly  
were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hucker.*  
His persuasive words impregn'd  
With reason to her seeming. *Milton.*
- SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show;  
in semblance.  
To this her mother's plot,  
She, seemingly obedient, likewise hath  
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
They to their viands fell, not seemingly  
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton.*  
I have touched upon them, though seemingly collateral to  
my scope; and yet I think they are more than seemingly so,  
since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glauco. Seep.*  
The city dame was so well bred, as seemingly to take all in  
good part. *L'Estrange.*  
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,  
If not aton'd, yet seemingly at peace. *Dryden.*  
This the father seemingly complied with; but afterwards re-  
fusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
They depend often on remote and seemingly disproportioned  
causes. *Atterbury.*
- SEEMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair ap-  
pearance.  
The seemingness of those reasons persuades us on the other  
side. *Digby.*
- SEEMLINESS. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handfomness;  
comeliness; grace; beauty.  
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, seemli-  
ness with portliness, and currentness with staydness, how can  
the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*
- SEEMLY. *adj.* [from *seemly*, Danish, from *seem*, Islandick,  
honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.  
Suffrage of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and  
seemlier for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these con-  
troversies. *Hucker.*  
I am a woman, lacking wit  
To make a seemly answer to such persons. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*  
The wife safest and seemly by her husband stays. *Milton.*  
May we enjoy  
Our humid products, and with seemly draughts  
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*
- SEEMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in  
a proper manner.  
There, seemly rang'd in peaceful order, flood  
Ulysses' arms, now long diffus'd to blood. *Pope.*
- SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.  
Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in fober robes,  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*  
Well seen in music. *Noble.*

## SEI2

- Noble Boyle, not less in nature seem, than in nature seem.  
Than his great brother read in flates and men. *Dryden.*
- SEER. *n. f.* [from *see*.] One who sees.  
1. One who sees.  
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,  
and a seer of visions. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.  
How soon hath thy prediction, seer, blest!  
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,  
'Till time stand fix'd? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
By day your frighted fears  
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,  
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams  
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,  
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show  
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. *Pri.*
- SEERWOOD. *n. f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.  
Caught, like dry stubble fired, or like searwood;  
Yet from the wound enfl'd no purple flood,  
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden.*
- SEESAW. *n. f.* [from *sew*.] A reciprocating motion.  
His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;  
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,  
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*
- To SEESAW. *v. n.* [from *sew*.] To move with a reciprocating  
motion.  
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went  
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*  
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbut.*
- To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I sed* or *seethed*, part. pass. *sedden*.  
[from *seeth*, Saxon; *sedden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot  
liquor.  
The Scythians used to seeth the flesh in the hide, and so do  
the northern Irish. *Spenser.*  
Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,  
'Till the high fever seeth your blood to froth,  
And fo' seape hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Set on the great pot, and seeth pottage for the sons of the  
prophets. *2 Kings iv.*
- To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.  
The boiling baths at Caibadon,  
Which seeth with secret fire eternally,  
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,  
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fa. Qu.*  
I will make a complimentary assault upon him; for my buli-  
ness *seeth*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,  
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*  
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething,  
with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. *1 Sa. ii. 13.*
- SEETHER. *n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.  
The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;  
Like burnish'd gold the little seether shone. *Dryden.*
- SEGMENT. *n. f.* [from *segmentum*, Latin.] A figure  
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so  
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.  
Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles  
for half a year, some segments may appear at any time, and  
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.  
Their segments, or arcs, which appeared to numerous, for  
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*
- SEGMENT. *n. f.* [from *segmentum*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-  
vity. *Ditt.*
- To SEGREGATE. *v. a.* [from *segregate*, Latin; *segregare*, French.]  
To set apart; to separate from others.  
SEGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Sepa-  
ration from others.  
What shall we hear of this?  
—A segregation of the I urkish fleet;  
For do but stand upon the foaming shores,  
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Those lands were *seigniorial*. *Temple.*
- SEIGNIOR. *n. f.* [from *seignior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.  
The title of honour given by Italians.  
SEIGNIORY. *n. f.* [from *seignior*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship;  
a territory.  
O'Neal never had any *seignior* over that country, but what  
by incroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*  
Were you not reitor'd?  
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seigniories*? *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
Hofea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have  
reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seignior* over them-  
selves; which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-  
ments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*  
William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all  
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and  
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignior* successively.  
*Darvies on Ireland.*

## SEL

- SEIGNORAGE. *n. f.* [from *seigneurage*, Fr. from *seignior*.] Autho-  
rity; acknowledgment of power.  
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money  
coined to the crown for *seigniorage*. *Locke.*
- To SEIGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over.  
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,  
As proud as he that *seignioriseth* hell. *Fairfax.*
- SEINE. *n. f.* [from *seine*, Saxon; *seine*, *seune*, French.] A net  
used in fishing.  
They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for  
taking of pilchards. *Carow.*
- SEINER. *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.  
Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work  
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap  
small gain to themselves. *Carow's Survey of Cornwall.*
- To SEIZE. *v. a.* [from *seize*, French.]  
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:  
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,  
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*  
2. To take forcible possession of by law.  
An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was  
outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden.*  
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he  
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*,  
and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*  
3. To make possessed.  
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:  
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,  
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fa. Queen.*  
So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,  
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,  
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison. Cato.*
- To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.  
Fairst Cordelia,  
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:  
Bel' lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-  
quires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize*  
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Piety.*
- SEIZIN. *n. f.* [from *seize*, French.]  
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seizin* in fact, and *seizin* in law:  
*seizin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seizin* in  
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a  
*seizin*, as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands  
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed of  
them. *Cowell.*  
2. The act of taking possession.  
Every indulg'd sin gives Satan livery and *seizin* of his heart,  
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety.*  
*seizin* is the same in the canon law as livery and *seizin* at the  
common law. *Argill's Parergon.*
3. The things possessed.  
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of  
the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*
- SEIZURE. *n. f.* [from *seize*.]  
1. The act of seizing.  
2. The thing seized.  
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,  
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,  
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days  
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. The act of taking forcible possession.  
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,  
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands. *Shakespeare.*  
In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession  
of the whole. *Watson.*  
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off  
the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be  
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*
4. Gripe; possession.  
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakespeare.*  
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,  
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*
5. Catch.  
Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play  
upon it. *Watts.*
- SELCOUTH. *adj.* [from *selc*, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Un-  
common. *Spenser.* The same with *uncouth*.
- SELDOM. *adv.* [from *sel*, rarely; *selben*, more rarely; *sel-*  
*ben*, most rarely. *Selden* is supposed to be contracted from  
*selben*, or *selb*, rare, and *paenne*, when, Saxon. *Selden*,  
Dutch; *selten*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-  
quently.  
Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordi-  
nary course of the world is more according to Job's observa-  
tion, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the an-  
cients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*  
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace,  
which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South's Sermons.*  
Where